



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 14, 1898. No. 41.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever in the South—(Continued).

Since the last issue of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, yellow fever has been reported at the following new places:

LOUISIANA.—Alexandria, Lake Charles, Lobdell, and Amite City.

MISSISSIPPI.—Bay St. Louis, Canton, Crystal Spring, Hattiesburg, Natchez, Poplarville, Ridgeland, and Waveland.

October 12. Assistant Surgeon Landry was reported ill with yellow fever at Taylors, Miss., but doing well. On same date Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb reported 320 persons in Camp Haralson, which is now in good running order. House disinfection progressing as rapidly as possible. One hundred and sixty-eight persons were admitted to the detention camp near Franklin, La.; 111 discharged to October 12. Twenty-five from Franklin have been admitted to the fever hospital and 6 have been discharged recovered. It is thought that the remainder will be discharged in next two days.

The following telegram was received from Surgeon Carter:

NEW ORLEANS, *October 12, 1898.*

October 6. Yellow fever declared at Alexandria; quite general in part of town—existed about five weeks—very mild type.

October 7. Removed relay on valley road to Grayden, La., place being infected territory.

October 8. Clarke goes to Alexandria to instruct in disinfection and quarantine. Yellow fever announced in Hattiesburg; believed to be from Jackson, Miss.; about four weeks old, moderate type, said to be confined to small district. Cordoned, and a physician placed inside to attend sick, hoping to delay spread of fever till frost. Sent 2 physicians and 6 nurses to Wilson, where everybody is down.

October 9. Fever announced at Lumberton. Guard put on railroad at Moxie to protect Gulf and Ship Island Railroad from Lumberton. Place quarantined.

October 10. Fever reported at Canton, Miss. Came from Madison by negroes. Carter goes to Jackson to confer with Mississippi board of health. Service will cordon infected district of fever till frost. Removed such inspectors as are not needed on the Illinois Central Railroad. Stationed physicians at relay camp of Illinois Central Railroad for diagnosis.

October 11. Health Officer Saunders telegraphed from Montgomery, Ala.:

Entire States of Mississippi and Louisiana placed under quarantine. Will instruct officers not to permit persons from those States to stop in Alabama. Refugees may pass through in locked and guarded coaches or trains.

Train inspection service.

All trains discontinued on Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad from New Orleans to Vicksburg. Inspection on the Illinois Central south of Canton has been discontinued.

In order to carry out the Alabama quarantine against Mississippi and Louisiana, the inspection has been extended over the Southern, Georgia Pacific, and Alabama and Great Southern Railroad to Birmingham and Montgomery. Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley has been ordered to Birmingham in connection with this extension of inspection, and Surgeon Glennan, at Atlanta, has put inspectors on the roads entering Alabama, on the east, not already included, to complete the control of all passengers through the State of Alabama.

Yellow fever in the United States as officially reported from July 1 to October 13, 1898.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 6.....			Fellow fever reported.
Amite City.....	Oct. 13.....			Do.
Baton Rouge.....	To Oct. 8.....	22	2	
Bowie.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Deloxgny.....	Oct. 1.....	1		
Franklin.....	Oct. 6.....	14		
	To Oct. 6.....	375	7	
	Oct. 7.....	34		
	Oct. 8.....	19	1	
	Oct. 9.....	20	0	
	Oct. 10.....	28	0	
	Oct. 11.....	20	0	
	Oct. 12.....	19	0	
	Oct. 13.....	26	0	
Harveys Canal.....	To Oct. 6.....	14	3	
Houma.....	To Oct. 8.....	8	1	
Jefferson Parish.....	To Sept. 20.....	5		
Lake Charles.....	Oct. 10.....			Do.
Lobdell.....	Oct. 12.....			Do.
New Orleans.....	To Oct. 1.....	33	6	
	To Oct. 8.....	62	11	
Plaquemine.....	Oct. 1.....	1	1	
	To Oct. 8.....	3		
St. James Parish.....	Oct. 2.....	1		
Wilson.....	To Oct. 1.....	50	1	
	To Oct. 8.....	247	4	